## Transcript of IDAPA 44- OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

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Case: PUBLIC HEARING

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## IDAPA 44 - OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE RULES. 44.01.02 RULES GOVERNING RULE WRITING IN IDAHO DOCKET NO. 25/0101.1201 PUBLIC HEARING

TRANSCRIPT OF THE INPUT SECTION OF THE MEETING HAD ON THE 3RD DAY OF APRIL, 2013, AT  $7:19\ \mathrm{PM}$ 

BOISE, IDAHO
RED LION HOTEL

Tiffany Z. Fisher, RPR, CSR# 979

## PROCEEDINGS

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(Dick Gardner, Ph.D. welcomed everyone to the hearing and presented an overview of the issue and a review of proposed rules.)

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MR. GARDNER: So, with that, we would open it up to public testimony. And right now I've got four names, and perhaps someone else has signed up. But let's just take them in order, I'm thinking, in general, in terms of three to five minutes. And then if board members should have questions, we would invite them.

So, Paul Waldon is first up.

The first two speakers were both members of the committee.

MR. WALDON: Just because we got here first --

MR. GARDNER: That's your distinction today.

MR. WALDON: -- on the sign-up board.

Mr. Chairman, board, this is my third time speaking in front of this body, opposing each time, which I did through the whole advisory process. And there's a couple of new little twists, turns in the road that have come up since

then.

Probably the biggest one that strikes me at this point is that an agency, historically and traditionally, does not enter into negotiating rulemaking unless a suit has been filed. And that has been part of this process. It has been a large part of this process in that the board feels a certain insecurity about their vulnerability to a lawsuit because of the temporary status of the moratorium.

There hasn't been a lawsuit filed.

Agencies don't commence doing negotiated rulemaking until a suit is filed. We've spent an awful lot of time, energy, money, I think, frivolously because, to date, you're in unchartered water. This agency is in unchartered water. There has not been a suit filed. And we're in the process -- we're in the middle of the process of negotiating rulemaking. Point No. 1.

Point No. 2, I've made several other times, is that throughout the entire advisory group process, the deal-breaker for the sportsmen, the turkey hunters, the waterfowl, both, was that the leasing concept could not be included in this process. Deaf ears. This body didn't hear what we

said, didn't hear our most fundamental, primary
point of contention, didn't hear it.

If leasing is a part of this issue and a part of the package going down the road, everything is off the table. We said it multiple times. It fell on deaf ears. Horribly disappointing and wrong.

The turkey population in the state, there has been no discussion about this. This whole process is going forth as though there's an increasing and a flourishing population of turkeys in the state. That's not the case. The only case -- the only region in the state where you could really say that is potentially Region No. 1.

Region No. 2 is stable, at best. It's down in the last six to eight years from where it peaked. Don't know where it's going from here.

Region No. 3, the population is down.

Don't know why, but it's down. And that could be substantiated by the Department. That's not conjecture. That's fact. So the population of birds in the state is stable, at best, overall. Stable.

There has been discussion about the resource and whether the resource would sustain

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additional pressure. It can't, at present. The whole thing is going to boil down to access. If the leasing component is involved in this, people that have hunted with a handshake for a long time in Region Nos. 1, 2, and 3, wherever, they're going to be booted. They're going to be left. I can't compete with an outfitter.

And last but not least, I've got to say it again, this whole process is an incredible disappointment. It's a horrible waste of time. It's flirting with capricious. It's unfounded. There's no demand. There's no demonstrated need.

And the best solution is to simply make the moratorium permanent and quit flirting around with: What if somebody sues us? Nobody has.

Let's do it. Let's make the moratorium permanent. Let's appease thousands of people at the expense of a half a dozen people or whatever, that we don't know, that wish to pursue waterfowl and turkey outfitting. Thanks.

MR. GARDNER: Thank you, Mr. Waldon.

I would ask that -- does the chairman or any of the board members want to ask any questions in response?

Okay. I do want to acknowledge that we

do have Jeff Knetter and Lance Hepton here from the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

And, certainly, gentlemen, if you care to say anything during the process or comment on any particular issues of fact or the resource, just give me the nod and I'd be happy to let you do that.

Okay. Bryce Cook, you are up next.
MR. COOK: Thank you.

I spoke to you guys three times, as well, I believe, maybe more at the meetings down at your office. I have Jeff actually looking at some data right now. I'm looking at the user days that you're proposing for waterfowl here. You're talking about duck hunter days. Here, in Option C, you say, "duck or goose."

But I look at the days, the five-year average you show here is like 100k that you're using for this. When I look at the historical data from Jeff, the five-year average is 280,000. When Jeff was checking the data, it looks like there's an incorrect error in the numbers.

So we take those numbers, and now we're talking like three times as much as you have here. With three times as much, especially in regions

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like the southwest Idaho area, when you're barring all of that area in yellow, that's where most of the hunters are. So why have a percentage of the hunters that are in that area into the remaining areas? Why extend that percent?

You have the data from Jeff before, about how much waterfowl habitat there is in those regions. Overlay that with this map, take an overall average of how much of the waterfowl habitat is gone with this and multiply that times the user days, because user days are going to go down significantly. You're really just putting a lot more outfitter days on regions, smaller areas that are not really used to taking that type of number of hunters.

I submitted a question on your forum, as well. And Wayne was not quite sure and able to give me an answer.

But the biggest fear we have in any of this is a legislative action or change by the legislature. So if some landowner or outfitter in Canyon County comes back and is pissed off at this proposal and they call Christie Perry up and she says, "All right. We'll approve this, if we line up Canyon County," can that happen?

I haven't heard an answer whether or not that can happen. I'm pretty sure it can. They can sit down, the legislative committee, and they can start line-iteming them out on this, which we're afraid of that, by far. We're afraid that this proposal is written such that your board doesn't have the resources to enforce it in the field. And we think the legislators are going to recognize that, and they're going to lay line items out.

And you've got it so set up to try and meet a few people that are requesting this, it's not worth it. It's not worth the hassle. The board can't afford it. Nobody of the sportsmen want it. You have numerous pages on your website against this.

Paul's organization, my organization,

Pheasants Forever, we're at ISCAC. ISCAC has got a

paper against this. We will be at the legislature

fighting this, if it ends up there. The sportsmen

of Idaho do not want it.

There has been stuff that we've argued about that continues to show up in these options -- which is leasing was a deal-breaker, by far. It continues to show up. Public land was a deal-breaker, by far. It continues to show up.

1 There was two biologists that spoke to 2 you in the Nampa hearing. I think they spoke to 3 just a subset of the board about duck farms and people changing habitat to pull ducks from their 5 natural area. We know this happens already. 6 Nothing is in this proposal to fix that. 7 We have discussed it at length. I know Wayne and I 8 have discussed this at a previous hearing. 9 You know, I'm not here just because I 10 waterfowl hunt. I'm here because I want my kids to 11 waterfowl hunt. I want my kids to hunt without 12 having to go to an outfitter, without having to try 13 and spend \$250 a day to duck hunt. It's a sport 14 for our youth, and it's going to drive our youth 15 out, the more we commercialize this, especially in 16 an area like Idaho where we just don't have the 17 waterfowl habitat. 18 Thank you. 19 MR. GARDNER: Thank you, Bryce. 20 Comments? Questions? 21 Todd Fenzl. Okay. 22 MR. FENZL: Good evening. 23 This is a bit of background. I have a 24 degree in wildlife management. I have 34 years of 25 hands-on experience managing migratory birds and

waterfowl on five national wildlife refuges
throughout the United States, ending my career at
Deer Flat Refuge where I spent over 20 years. So I
pretty much know a lot about management for ducks.

I'm encouraging you to just make the moratorium permanent. I see no value in this. I appreciate all of the maps you guys put together.

And I said that in the last meeting, and they highlight one thing. The maps cover just about all of the natural habitat for ducks, the wet areas.

So this says to me that anyone who is going to outfit is going to have to set the table. It's going to have create wetlands. It's going to have to plant crops, manipulate crops. There are legal ways to do it.

But he is going to attract ducks and geese away from the public areas by creating ideal conditions for those birds. That is going to hurt the average waterfowl hunter in the state of Idaho. And that's a very important point.

Idaho is not on the main flyway. We're not California. We're not the Midwest. This is kind of a little edge up here. The ducks filter down both sides of the Rockies, and some of them come to Idaho. So we don't have a huge resource.

right?

A lot of people will look at geese that are standing around the parks all winter in Boise and say we've got a bunch of geese. Well, those don't leave. The wild birds that are out on the Snake River, they're getting the heck wrecked out of them while the other ones are sitting here in Boise.

So we do have a limited number of birds to shoot at. But I just don't want to see these new areas created that are going to pull those birds away from the public. So I encourage you, again, to make the moratorium permanent. Thank you.

MR. GARDNER: Thank you.

Questions? Comments? Okay.

Cory Hamrick. Did I get your name

MR. HAMRICK: I haven't been but to a couple of meetings. Paul knows me. I am a gentlemen who does own a hunting club in this state, and I do understand the waterfowl hunting process, as much as these guys are talking about, Bryce has talked about, he has talked about. And these guys aren't wrong. They've got a lot of stuff that's right.

And the reality is: Where are all of

the birds? Does anybody know where all of the ducks are? Do they know how much pressure this state can take? Does anybody pay attention to that? Does anybody have that knowledge?

Who has the board talked to that is an expert with what's going on with the hunting areas and the areas you've proposed closed versus -- I mean, who -- that's my question: Who are the experts?

Because these guys are right, no one wants the waterfowl guide thing to take place. But then you've got all of these -- I mean, has anybody compared Washington or Oregon and looked at their guiding rules and their situation or the surrounding areas that function, and do they have these kind of situations going on?

Do you know how hard it's going to be to keep track of that and how hard it's going to be to enforce it? Virtually impossible. I guarantee you the Fish and Game Department, which I have actually heard from a few of the enforcement officers, are scared to death of it. I mean, that's complicated, guys. That's the truth, it's complicated.

You know, I know for a fact these guys are talking about the private landowners taking and

developing ground and taking birds away from public habitat. I mean, everybody in this room knows who Greg Obendorf is, do they not?

Even if they don't know and we're making

all of these rules, you better start knowing who he is and how many birds he kills. Because this state cannot take the pressure.

I've talked to other experts in the field that -- some Washington guides that have been in the industry, and everybody talks about what the pressure will do. It will have an impact.

Personal hunting experience can tell you that it will have an impact.

The goose hunting at Lake Lowell is different today than it was five or six years ago. Why is that? Because there are more hunters over there. There's more pressure over there.

The birds aren't there. Why are they in town now? Does anybody know why they're in town now? It's pretty obvious. They don't get hunted in town.

What are the duck numbers? He knows.

Why are the goose and duck numbers so far down at

Lake Lowell? Why are they? There's reasons,

multiple, multiple reasons why.

1 But if you guys wanted to, if you think 2 you have to do this, why are we not talking to the 3 experts? We don't we go research the experts and find out really what can sustain what. Can a 5 number of outfitters function in this state and 6 where? 7 These guys are right, the areas you've 8 got closed off are mostly only areas where there are birds. 10 MR. LONG: That's closed off from an 11 outfitting standpoint, not from the public. 12 MR. HAMRICK: That's right. 13 MR. LONG: So if you're still talking 14 about --15 MR. HAMRICK: So what I'm saying is, if you 16 want the outfitter, you've got to propose to get 17 licenses. You want licenses for outfitting; right? 18 I mean, that's what you want. You want licensed 19 outfitters. 20 How are they going to make a living when 21 the only place there is birds you guys have got it 22 closed off? That's what I'm saying. It just 23 doesn't feel like any of the research has been done 24 properly. 2.5

And, you know, maybe we are -- maybe

1 everybody in here is wasting all of their time. 2 Maybe because it is all closed off, you can put up 3 all of the licensing you want, but it's closed. what's the difference? 5 MR. LONG: There's two things that occur to 6 me in the comments I've heard so far, that nobody 7 is addressing the number. And that's what you're 8 saying; right? You're talking about 3 percent open to outfitter --10 MR. HAMRICK: 3 percent of what? 11 MR. LONG: 3 percent of the data. 12 MR. HAMRICK: But their data is different 13 than your data; right? 14 MR. GARDNER: No. It's from Fish & Game. 15 It's 3 percent of waterfowl/duck hunting days, 16 based on the five-year moving average. 17 MR. KORELL: That's what would be open to 18 the outfitting opportunities. 19 MR. LONG: So we are talking about the 20 relative number. We are talking about research and 21 data. And we are talking about no-shoot zones for 22 outfitters that doesn't cross over to the public. 23 So I'm just not --24 MR. HAMRICK: I guess what I'm saying is it 25 just doesn't feel like -- I mean, if you're wanting

1 -- are you wanting to pass this temporary 2 moratorium for what reason? Because what Paul 3 said; is that correct? MR. LONG: So --5 MR. HAMRICK: I'm asking the question. 6 So let me -- at the risk of MR. LONG: 7 digressing back, there is a reason the board itself 8 doesn't come up with: Let's, today, decide to take on a controversial issue. There's pressure on both 10 There's pressure on -- greater than us, sides. 11 saying that there's a need to analyze this data. 12 So the contention that we have to have a 13 lawsuit and we're afraid of lawsuits doesn't 14 address the normal flow of public opinion that is 15 converse to yours. So there is another public 16 opinion here. 17 So to assume that we are taking the 18 stance because of either fear of litigation, or 19 because we have an agenda of our own, is incorrect. 20 We have an agenda to respond to the public interest 21 and safety and welfare. And that's what we do. 22 MR. WALDON: Can you quantify that? 23 MR. LONG: Can we qualify that? 24 MR. WALDON: Can you quantify that? 2.5 MR. LONG: In what sense?

1 MR. WALDON: How many have interest in 2 outfitting in waterfowl and turkeys? 3 MR. LONG: As many as are represented here. MR. WALDON: Well, that's ambiguous. 5 MR. LONG: Well, so is the question. 6 can't quantify something --7 MR. WALDON: We can quantify numbers of 8 people that are opposed to this whole process. 9 My point isn't adversarial. MR. LONG: 10 point is two-fold. One is that this doesn't come 11 out of the sky. This is not because we have 12 nothing else to do. 13 Clearly, it doesn't take a form of 14 litigation to get there. And, secondarily, we are 15 talking about a limited number of access. 16 no-shoot zones are not restricted to the public, 17 only to the proposed outfitting, which is, in fact, 18 3 percent of whatever data that Fish and Game is 19 presenting that we're using. That's my point. 20 So when you say that there's no data 21 interest or we haven't done any research, it's 22 clearly not the case. And we do represent you, as 23 the public. And we do represent outfitting. 24 we do represent the public safety. And that's why

we have an agenda here to listen to opinions, yours

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1 and everybody else's, as well. 2 So I guess that's my question back to 3 you, you know. I haven't heard the 3 percent. We are talking about a very limited number of access 5 for outfitting. MR. HAMRICK: So I understand it, so 7 3 percent means that one outfitter can take out --8 let's just say, looking over there, they can take -- he can take out 138 man days? 10 MR. LONG: If you look at the data --11 MR. HAMRICK: I'm just trying to understand. 12 That's why I'm asking the question. 13 MR. LONG: He can take 20 percent of 14 3 percent, 20 percent of the 3 percent. 15 MR. GARDNER: So this is the 3 percent of 16 any region. So, for Region No. 3, that's 3 percent 17 is 1,310 hunter days. 18 MR. HAMRICK: So if you're an outfitter and 19 you took out three people, is it the actual hunt 20 date or the actual amount of hunters? 21 Each person represents --MR. LONG: 22 MR. GARDNER: That's 300 days. 23 MR. LONG: -- in one day, three hunter days 24 in one day. 2.5 MR. HAMRICK: So the 3 percent of the 1,310,

300 is to be used up?

MR. LONG: If you took three hunters, yep.

So there is a perspective here. That's my point. And I'm the float-boat guy, so I have the least vested interest, in terms of personal gain or involvement, right, because I'm an outfitter and do day trips on the Payette River.

But I do object to being characterized as doing this with a specific agenda. Because I have sat through all of the meetings, and I'm telling you that 3 percent is 3 percent. There is a compromise here. And I don't think -- you know, our agenda is not necessarily driven by not representing other sides of the story.

So, I mean, I don't know. I don't know how that resonates with you. But they are talking about a very limited number of access for outfitting because there's pressure to do that for people who can't do it on their own. I think you forget that.

MR. WALDON: How many? How many?

MR. KORELL: A lot.

MR. LONG: How many is relative to demand.

MR. HUNSUCKER: I'm going to interrupt this, if you don't mind, Dick. I'll answer the question

real quick.

And it cannot be quantified because, primarily, we have turned away applications constantly over the last 18 years. We have not accepted an application, so we cannot quantify how many we think we're going to get, period. So that's the answer.

MR. WALDON: The opposing forces can quantify how many people are opposed to it. You can quantify how many people you feel are legitimately interested in waterfowl and turkey outfitting.

Wayne, that is a bogus, milk-toast answer. You can do it. And we've been asking, and nobody will tell us anything.

MR. GARDNER: I do -- I would point out that it's important to remember that it's a three-way balancing act, and you also have many thousands of landowners who may or may not have an interest.

And we've done the survey and all of that.

Okay. This is the end of the people that have signed up to make comments. But I wanted to put it out there, is there anyone else here would like to make comments? I would offer that up, provided you give me your information after.

1 MR. COOK: Can I just make one point, two 2 points, really quickly? 3 MR. GARDNER: Well, let's first -- let me 4 first see, is there anyone else who wants to? 5 All right, then. 6 MR. COOK: I would point out and ask Jeff, 7 if you can clarify the days? Because I'm looking 8 at the data from the advisory group. And the days, the overall duck hunter user days was 110,000. And 10 goose hunter days, it was 180,000. 11 So the number we were using before, for 12 statewide, was about 300,000. So it would have 13 been about three times as high as was shown here. 14 MR. GARDNER: And I know we asked -- we got 15 two more years of data since we did the committee. 16 So you saw that this --17 MR. KNETTER: The best I can do, I'm working 18 on it, because I can't access my files, is that we 19 stopped doing a survey of waterfowl hunting in 20 Idaho in 2009. That was the last year that we did 21 that. And the reason we did that was because the 22 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service collects data on 23 waterfowl hunters and --24 MR. GARDNER: Can you talk into the mic so 25 she can get your --

MR. KNETTER: So Bryce's question is in regards to the spreadsheet that we're looking at.

And he's looking at the public duck hunter days by region from his estimate. And so that's the clarifier there.

MR. HAMRICK: Because it says duck or goose in the off season?

MR. GARDNER: It says the larger of duck or goose. And when we looked at the data, ducks were larger in all cases. That's why it says, "duck hunting" there.

MR. KNETTER: That was the case. And these are considerably loaded on the estimates that we have for the state of Idaho.

And the reason for that -- and sorry I didn't catch this earlier. This is from his estimate. So what we had to do was take a percentage of hunters that we had represented in each region from our surveys, prior to 2009 and prior to that, and apply that to the average -- or to the estimates that we had from the harvest information program by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

And that's why you'll see, for example, in 2007, the total number of hunter days is about

92,000 when you add up that column. But when you look at Idaho, Idaho surveys, we were looking at 203,000 days. So the data that they're using here is actually half of what the state itself estimated.

MR. COOK: So, I just want to clarify, what data is a going to be used if this option goes through?

MR. GARDNER: It's the data that the Fish and Game Department provides to the board. This is the data that has been provided, and they have taken a conservative approach, I guess, it sounds like.

MR. KNETTER: Well, we haven't taken a conservative approach. What we've done is used the best available that we have. We no longer are collecting this data. And the reason we're not collecting it is because we get an estimate from the Fish and Wildlife Service every year.

But they don't do it on a per-county or per-region level. We get a statewide estimate. So I have to use my estimates, that's my regional estimates from previous to 2009, and apply that to those -- to that data that I get. And that's why it's considerably lower.

1	MR. COOK: This number is the number that
2	can be used?
3	MR. GARDNER: Well, this data that has been
4	provided is the data that would apply under this
5	regulation.
6	MR. KNETTER: And we clarified that when we
7	submitted it.
8	MR. HOWARD: I remember getting the
9	information from you and using it. I wasn't aware
10	that there's a different set of information out
11	there that's higher.
12	MR. KNETTER: That's because we don't have
13	data for 2010 or 2011.
14	MR. HOWARD: This is based on the
15	information that you gave me.
16	MR. KNETTER: Yep. And that's how we got
17	it.
18	MR. HOWARD: The conversation was several
19	months ago. So, frankly, I don't remember the
20	conversation. I do remember getting the
21	information.
22	MR. KNETTER: It took me a little bit of
23	time to remember, as well.
24	MR. HOWARD: No, I understand completely.
25	MR. GARDNER: Thank you, Jeff.

IDAPA 44- OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE RULES April 3, 2013 1 I just have one other point that, MR. COOK: 2 even in your letter -- I just want to address the 3 speech you gave us. In your letter, you keep talking about 5 the moratorium may not withstand a legal challenge, and that's concerning. In the advisory group, we 7 heard that numerous times from both Wayne and Jake 8 that they're afraid of getting sued over this deal. 9 So it's different to hear another board 10 member say it's not because we're going to get 11 sued. So I know we've heard this numerous times. 12 MR. LONG: I don't, as a board member, have 13 any recollection that that is a big motivator to 14 move off of the moratorium. 15 MR. WALDON: It has been it. 16 MR. LONG: Demand.

MR. WALDON: It has been it.

MR. LONG: Demand.

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I'm a board member. I don't sit in the office every day. I'm an outfitter. Yes, there is a legal consideration, but there is demand off the moratorium. There is demand to have the opportunity because the public also wants that opportunity through outfitting.

1 And 3 percent is a number relative to 2 whatever the final data is. It's still 3 percent. 3 So 3 percent is 3 percent. MR. COOK: How many applications have been 5 turned down in 18 years? 6 MR. HOWARD: I don't have the number with 7 I have no idea. 8 MR. KORELL: Well, something I want to 9 mention, you know, I'm an outfitter here locally. 10 And I hunt -- I can't say so much for waterfowl 11 hunting, but for turkey hunting. 12 You know, I have probably 140,000 acres 13 of ground that I hunt that's private. It's in 14 Horseshoe Bend. It's all turkey country. There's 15 not any of those ranches that are open to the 16 public, and they never have been. 17 And all it takes is one of those guys to 18 throw a fit because he can't go turkey hunting, or 19 let an outfitter turkey hunt there, to go to the 20 legislature over a private property right. And if 21 that goes to the legislature over a private 22 property right, the sportsmen will lose with no 23 limitations. 24 MR. WALDON: Not so. 2.5 MR. KORELL: Private property is a big deal.

MR. WALDON: The Superior Court found that,
"A license is a mere privilege. It does not create
a vested property right."

MR. KORELL: I'm talking about a lease. A private property owner can lease anything he wants. There's nobody that can tell him he can't do that unless it goes to the legislature.

That's a problem that we face. It's going to take the one guy. And, right now, the guys I know, they're pushing that right to the envelope right now. They're sitting and waiting to see if this goes through. And if it doesn't go their way, they're going to go.

I haven't put in for a license for turkey hunting, and I've been an outfitter

19 years. The reason I haven't applied for a turkey hunting license is because you can't count if you're going to get turned away.

I've never even applied for them because there has been this moratorium. So there's probably 50 guys like me in the state that haven't applied because they have known, all along, they couldn't get it all along.

So you can't count how many applications have been turned away or who is interested.

1 Because I'm always interested, but I just haven't 2 applied until we get this thing straightened out. 3 MR. COOK: On your own private, deeded land? MR. KORELL: No leased ground. It's all 5 deeded ground. I'm already licensed for everything 6 else. I'm not licensed for turkeys. 7 But it's always -- I probably have 50 8 guys a year that want to go on a turkey hunt. 9 say, "I can't take you." But nobody else is 10 hunting it either, so... 11 MR. GARDNER: Okay. Paul? 12 MR. WALDON: I have a question. I have a 13 copy of the Idaho Code, the outfitters and guides 14 outfitter code from -- actually, from '86. 15 And paragraph No. 48 says, "Upland game 16 bird hunting and waterfowl hunting are not 17 licensable activities for outfitting and/or 18 guiding. However, chukkar hunting, partridge, 19 forest grouse hunting may be licensed in connection 20 with another outfitter activity." 21 Did that change? 22 MR. GARDNER: Jake? 23 MR. HOWARD: I don't have any idea what he's 24 talking about. 2.5 MR. WALDON: It's right here. That's yours.

1	It's hard to read. I've got glasses.
2	MR. HOWARD: This is 1986, so I don't have
3	any idea.
4	MR. WALDON: When was that amended? I guess
5	that is my question.
6	MR. HOWARD: I don't know. This is a rule,
7	I believe.
8	I don't know. I don't know what that
9	is. I know it's a code. But I don't know
10	MR. WALDON: You don't know if it has been
11	amended?
12	MR. HOWARD: Well, obviously, it has been
13	amended. I don't know when it was amended.
14	MR. WALDON: I'm confused.
15	MR. GARDNER: Okay. Well, the purpose here
16	this evening is to take public testimony, and we
17	have done that.
18	If there are no other people who want to
19	speak, I would suggest that we wrap this up. And
20	then you will have an opportunity to look at the
21	maps and chat with board members individually, off
22	the record.
23	(The proceedings concluded at 7:52 p.m.)
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## REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

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That said public hearing was taken down by me in shorthand at the time and place therein named and thereafter reduced to typewriting under my direction, and that the foregoing transcript contains a full, true and verbatim record of said public hearing.

I further certify that I have no interest in the event of this action.

WITNESS my hand and seal this 10th day of April, 2013.

riffany fisher

CSR, RPR and Notary Public in and for the

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My Commission Expires: 9-13-2016